

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL,
AS INTRODUCED
in the Senate of the United States by Mr.
Wright of New York, Jan. 10, 1838.
A BILL to impose additional duties, as
depositories upon certain public officers
to appoint Receivers General of public
Money, and to regulate the safe-keeping
transfer, and disbursement of the public
moneys of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That
there shall be prepared and provided within
the new Treasury building now erecting
at the seat of Government, suitable and
convenient rooms for the use of the Treas-
urer of the United States, his assistants,
and clerks, and sufficient and secure fire-
proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of
the public moneys in the possession, and
under the immediate control of the said
Treasurer; which said rooms, vaults and
safes, are hereby constituted and declared
to be, the Treasury of the United States.
And the said Treasurer of the United
States shall keep all the moneys which
come to his hands in the Treasury of the
United States, hereby constituted, until
the same are drawn therefrom according
to law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the Mint of the United States in the
city of Philadelphia, in the State of Penn-
sylvania, and the Branch Mint in the city
of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana,
and the vaults and safes thereof respec-
tively, shall be places of deposit and safe
keeping of the public moneys at those
points respectively; and the Treasurer of
the said Mint and Branch Mint respec-
tively, for the time being, shall have the
custody and care of all public moneys de-
posited within the same, and shall perform
all the duties required to be performed by
them in reference to the receipt, safe keep-
ing, transfer and disbursements of all such
moneys, according to the provisions here-
inafter contained.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
there shall be prepared and provided,
within the custom houses now erecting in
the city of New York, in the State of
New York, and in the city of Boston, in
the State of Massachusetts, suitable and
convenient rooms for the use of the Re-
ceivers General of Public Moneys, here-
inafter directed to be appointed at those
places, respectively, and sufficient and se-
cure fire proof vaults and safes for the
keeping of the public moneys collected
and deposited with them respectively,
and the Receivers General of Public Mon-
ey, from time to time, appointed at those
points, shall have the custody and care of
the said moneys, vaults, and safes, respec-
tively, and of all the public moneys de-
posited within the same, and shall perform
all the duties required to be performed by
them, in reference to the receipt, safe
keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all
such moneys, according to the provisions
of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
there shall be erected, prepared and pro-
vided, at the expense of the United States,
at the City of Charleston, in the State of
South Carolina, and at the City of St. Louis,
in the State of Missouri, offices
with suitable and convenient rooms for
the use of the Receivers General of public
Money hereinafter directed to be ap-
pointed at the places above named, and
sufficient and secure fire proof vaults and
safes for the keeping of the public money
collected and deposited at those points
respectively; and the said Receivers Gen-
eral from time to time appointed at those
places, shall have the custody and care of
the said offices, vaults and safes, so to be
erected, prepared and provided, and of all
the public moneys deposited within the
same; and shall perform all the duties re-
quired to be performed by them, in refer-
ence to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer
and disbursement of all such moneys,
according to the provisions hereinafter
named.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That
the President shall nominate, and, by
and with the advice and consent of the Sen-
ate, appoint four officers, to be denomi-
nated "Receivers General of public money,"
which said officers shall hold their respec-
tive offices for the term of four years,
unless sooner removed therefrom; one
of which shall be located at the city of
New York, in the State of New York;
one other of which shall be located at the
city of Boston, in the State of Massachu-
setts; one other of which shall be located
at the city of Charleston, in the State of
South Carolina; and the remaining one of
which shall be located at the city of St.
Louis, in the State of Missouri; and all
of which said officers shall give bonds to the
United States, with sureties according to
the provisions hereinafter contained, for
the faithful discharge of the duties of their
respective offices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That
the Treasurer of the United States, the
Treasurer of the Mint of the United States
the Treasurers, and those acting as such,
of the various branch Mints already erec-
ted and now erecting, all Collectors of the
Customs, all Surveyors of the Customs
acting also as collectors, all Receivers
General of public moneys, all Receivers
of public moneys at the several land of-
fices, and all postmasters except as is
hereinafter particularly provided, be, and
they are hereby required to keep safely,
without loaning or using, all the public
money collected by them, or otherwise at
any time placed in their possession and
custody, till the same is ordered by the
proper department or officer of the Gov-
ernment to be transferred or paid out; and
when such orders for transfer or payment
are received, faithfully and promptly to
make the same as directed, and to do and
perform all other duties as fiscal agents
of the Government, which may be imposed
by this or any other acts of Congress, or

SOUTHERN MARKSMAN.

WHEN THE PEOPLE CEASE TO THINK FOR THEMSELVES, THEN THEIR LIBERTIES ARE GONE.

VOL. I.

CLINTON, MI. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1838.

NO. 4.

Treasury of the Branch Mint of New
Orleans, and the Receivers General of
Public Money, to an amount beyond that
secured by the bond of the officer, or
which the Secretary shall, for any cause,
consider unsafe, and it shall not be desir-
able to transfer the moneys to accumu-
lated to any other depository, it shall be
lawful for the said Secretary to direct the
said moneys, or any portion thereof, to
be specially deposited in such bank of the
State or Territory, wherein the depository
who is to make the deposit is located, as
he, the said Secretary, shall select and
name: *Provided*, The bank so selected
will agree to receive and keep the moneys
so deposited with it upon the terms and
conditions in the next section of this act
prescribed.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted,
That the special deposits of the public
moneys authorized by the last preceding
section of this act to be made in banks,
shall be made in the following terms and
conditions, and upon no other, namely:
First. All such deposits shall be strict-
ly special deposits; and the banks hold-
ing them shall be prohibited, in the most
effectual manner, from making any use
of the moneys deposited, by way of loans,
discounts, or in any other manner, or for
any other purpose whatsoever, and to se-
cure the fulfillment of this condition, the
Secretary of the Treasury is authorized,
in his discretion to furnish the banks se-
lected as deposit banks, with safes for
the keeping of the public money exclu-
sively, and under the joint control of
the bank and some designated officer
of the Government, or to adopt such other
guards as he shall prefer.

Second. Nothing but gold or silver, or
such notes, bills or paper, issued under
the authority of the United States, as
may be directed by law to be received in
payment of the public dues, shall be offer-
ed for deposit, under the provision of this
act.
Third. All deposits shall be passed
upon the books of the bank, to the credit
of the depository making the same; but
no moneys deposited in pursuance of this
act shall be withdrawn without the ex-
press order of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury for the payment; and no drafts of the
Treasurer of the United States, or orders
or warrants of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, or ordinary transfer or disbursement,
shall be made upon any bank selected as
a depository bank under this act.

Fourth. A commission, such as shall
be agreed upon between the Secretary
of the Treasury and the bank not in any
case to exceed—per centum upon the
moneys deposited with it, shall be allowed
and paid by the United States, in full sat-
isfaction of all claims on the part of the
bank for trouble and risk growing out of
the receipt, safe keeping, and repayment
of the special deposits herein authorized
to be made, all accounts for commissions
to be audited and paid at the Treasury
of the United States.
Sec. 14. And be it further enacted,
That in case no bank within the State or
Territory wherein the depository, directed
to make deposits, is located, will consent
to receive the moneys of the Government
upon special deposit according to the fore-
going conditions and regulations, that it
shall be lawful for the Secretary of the
Treasury to select some bank in an ad-
joining State or Territory, such as may
be most convenient for the officer to make
deposits and the public service, and in
case no convenient bank of either char-
acter can be found willing to receive such
deposits upon the terms proposed, the
Secretary may transfer the same to the
Secretary of the United States, to the
Mint, or the Branch Mints, or to the of-
fices of either of the Receivers General
of Public Money, as shall be most con-
venient to the depository from whom the
money is to be transferred, or to the wants
of the public service in reference to dis-
bursements.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted,
That the Secretary of the Treasury shall
be, and is hereby authorized to cause ex-
aminations to be made of the books, ac-
counts and money on hand of the several
depositories constituted by this act, and
for that purpose to appoint special agents,
as occasion may require, with such com-
pensation as he may think reasonable, to
be fixed and declared at the time of each
appointment; which said examinations in
all cases where the sum on hand usually
exceeds three fourths of the amount of
the officer's bond, shall not be made less
frequently, than once in each year and as
much more frequently, in those and all other
cases, as the Secretary in his discretion
shall direct. The Agent selected to make
those examinations shall be instructed to
examine as well the books, accounts, and
returns of the officer, as the money on hand
and the manner of its being kept, to the
end that uniformity and accuracy in the
accounts as well as safety to the public
moneys, may be secured thereby.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted,
That in addition to the examinations pro-
vided for in the last preceding section, and
as a further guard over the public moneys,
it shall be the duty of each Naval officer
and surveyor as a check upon the Receiver
General of public Moneys, or collector of
Customs, of their respective districts; of
each Register of a Land Office, as a check
upon the Receiver of his Land Office;

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted,
That the said officers respectively, whose
duty it is made by this act to receive,
keep and disburse the public money as
the fiscal agents of the Government,
may be allowed any necessary additional
expense for clerks, fire-proof chests, or
vaults, or other necessary expenses of
safe keeping, transferring and disbursing
said moneys; all such expenses of every
character to be first expressly authorized
by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose
directions upon all the above subjects, by
way of regulations and otherwise, are to
be strictly followed by all the said officers.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted,
That the Secretary of the Treasury shall,
with as much promptitude as the conven-
ience of the public business, and the safety
of the public funds will permit, withdraw
the balances remaining with the present
depositories of the public moneys, and
confine the safe-keeping, transfer, and
disbursement of those moneys to the de-
positories established by this act.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted,
That all Marshals, District Attorneys, and
others, having public money to pay to the
United States, and all patentees, wishing
to make payment for patents to be issued
may make payment of all such moneys to
the Treasurer of the United States, at the
Treasury, to the Treasurer of either
of the Mints in Philadelphia or New Or-
leans, to either of the Receivers General
of Public Money, or to such other de-
pository constituted by this act as shall be
designated by the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, in other parts of the United States
to receive such payments, and give receipts
or certificates of deposits therefor.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted,
That all officers charged by this act with
the safe keeping, transfer, and disburse-
ment of the Public Moneys, are hereby
required to keep an accurate entry of
each sum received, out of the kind of
money in which it is received, and of each
payment or transfer, and of the kind of
currency in which it is made; and if any
one of the said officers shall convert to
his own use, in any way whatever, or
shall use by way of investment in any
kind of property or merchandise, or shall
loan, with or without interest, any portion
of the public moneys entrusted to him
for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer,
or for any other purpose, every such act
shall be deemed and adjudged to be embe-
zlement of so much of the said moneys
as shall be thus taken, converted,
invested, used or loaned which is hereby
declared to be a high misdemeanor, and
any officer or person convicted there-
of before any court of the United States
of competent jurisdiction, shall be sen-
tenced to imprisonment for a term of not
more than five years, and to a fine equal to
the amount of the money embezzled.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted,
That, in order to avoid inconvenient or
injurious accumulations of gold and silver
in the hands of the depositories of the
Government, it shall be the duty of the
Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the
amount of money in the Treasury of the
United States, and standing to the credit
of the Treasury, in the hands of the sev-
eral depositories, shall exceed in amount
\$4,000,000, to invest the surplus of such
moneys in securities bearing an interest,
and issued upon the faith and credit of
the United States, or of some one of the
States of the Union; in all cases of such in-
vestments as selecting such stocks, or se-
curities as are transferable by delivery, or
assignment, and from the rate of interest
payable, the time or times they may have
to run, and the prices they may bear in
market, shall seem to him best to answer
the purpose for which the investments
are directed, and at no time paying more
than the current value in the market for
any such stocks or securities. And
whenever the amount of moneys in the
Treasury, and standing to the credit of
the Treasurer, shall be so much less than
the said sum of \$4,000,000, as to indicate
to the Secretary that the moneys invest-
ed or any portion thereof, will be required
for purposes of public disbursement, then
it shall be his duty to sell such portions
of the stocks and securities purchased as
may be necessary to keep the balance of
money in the Treasury equal to its wants:

Provided, That in all investments to be
made in obedience to the provisions of
this section, the said Secretary shall con-
fine his purchases of stocks and securities,
issued upon the faith and credit of any
State to such as have been actually issued
by the State, and shall not be at liberty to
subscribe for, or otherwise purchase,
those proposed to be issued and not in ac-
tual existence, as stocks and securities in
the market.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted,
That until the rooms, offices, vaults and
safes, directed by the first, third, fifth,
and sixth sections of this act to be con-
structed and prepared for the use of the
Treasurer of the United States, the Treas-
urer of the Mints at Philadelphia and
New Orleans, and the Receivers General
of Public Money at New York, Boston,
Charleston, and St. Louis, can be con-
structed and prepared for use, it shall be
the duty of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury to procure suitable rooms for offices
for those officers at their respective loca-
tions, and to contract with such banks,
incorporations, or individuals, as may be
willing to contract for such use of their
vaults and safes as may be required for
the safe-keeping of the public moneys in
the charge and custody of those officers
respectively, the expense to be paid by the
United States.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted,
That from and after the thirty-first day
of December, which will be in the year one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight,
the resolution of Congress of the thir-
tieth day of April, in the year one thou-
sand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as
it authorizes the receipts in payment of
the duties, taxes, sales of public property
of the United States, as may be directed to
be received by law in payments of the
public dues.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted,
That from and after the thirty-first day
of December, which will be in the year
one thousand eight hundred and forty-three,
every officer or agent engaged in making
disbursements on account of the United
States or of the General Post Office, shall
make all payments in gold and silver coin
only, or in such notes, bills, or paper,
issued under the authority of the United
States, as may be directed to be received
by law; and any receiving or disbursing
officer, or agent who shall neglect, evade
or violate, the provisions of this and the
last preceding section of this act, shall be
dismissed from the service, and shall
forfeit all compensation then due to him.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted,
That it shall be the duty of the Secretary
of the Treasury to issue and publish regu-
lations to enforce the speedy presentation
of all Government drafts for payment at
the place where payable, and to prescribe
the time, according to the different dis-
tances of the depositories from the seat of
Government, within which all drafts upon
them respectively shall be presented for
payment which may deem proper.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted,
That the Receivers General of Public
Money directed by this act to be appointed,
shall receive, respectively, the following
salaries per annum, to be paid quarterly
yearly, at the Treasury of the United
States, to wit, the Receiver General of
Public Money at New York shall be paid
a salary of—dollars per annum; the
Receiver General of Public Money at Bos-
ton shall be paid a salary of—dollars per
annum; the Receiver General of Public
Money at Charleston shall be paid a sal-
ary of—dollars per annum; and the
Receiver General of Public Money at St.
Louis shall be paid a salary of—dollars
per annum; and these salaries, respec-
tively, shall be in full for the services of
the respective officers, nor shall either of
them be permitted to charge, receive, any
commission, pay or perquisite, for any official
service of any character of description
whatsoever; and the making of any such
charge, or the receipt of any such com-
pensation, is hereby declared to be a mis-
demeanor, for which the officer convicted
thereof, before any court of the United
States of competent jurisdiction, shall be
subject to punishment by fine, or impris-
onment, or both, at the discretion of the
court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted,
That the Treasurer of the United States
be and he is hereby authorized to receive
at the treasury, and at such other points
as he may designate, payments in advance
for public lands, the payments so made, in
all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of
the said Treasurer of the United States,
which receipts so given shall be current at
the several land offices of the United
States, as cash, in any public or private
sale of lands, in the same manner as the
currency authorized by law to be received
in payment for the public lands.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted That
for the purchase of sites, and for the con-
struction of the offices of the Receivers
of Public Money, by this act directed to
be erected at Charleston, South Carolina,
and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be,
and hereby is appropriated, to be paid out
of any money in the Treasury not other-
wise appropriated, the sum of \$—, to be
expended under the direction of the Sec-
retary of the Treasury, who is hereby re-
quired to adopt plans for the said offices,
and the vaults and safes connected ther-
with, and to cause the same to be con-
structed and prepared for use with as
little delay as shall be consistent with
the public interests, and the convenient
location and security of the buildings to
be erected.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That
for the payment of the expenses author-
ized by this act, other than those herein
before provided for, a sufficient sum of
money be, and the same is hereby ap-
propriated, to be paid out of any money in
the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted,
That the first Monday in January next
be the period fixed on for a
resumption of Specie payments by the
Banks represented in this Convention, pro-
vided the delegates from the Union Bank
of Mississippi will give assurance that the
post notes of that Bank will be redeemed
with specie or its equivalent, when pre-
sented at her counter.

On motion to strike out all after the word
"provided," the yeas and nays being called
the votes stood thus:
AYES.—E. Montgomery, of Planters'
Bank, M. B. Hamer, Commercial Bank of
Manchester, J. C. Bole, Lexington Bank,
S. P. Webster, Vicksburg W. & W. Bank-
ing Co., J. A. Quitman, Miss. R. R. Co.,
W. Hardman, Citizens' Bank of Madison
Co., H. G. Rannels and R. M. William-
son, Mississippi Union Bank.

NAVS.—E. W. Lucas, of Farmers' and
Mechanics' Bank, Memphis; S. Duncan,
Agricultural Bank; J. J. Chewning, Com.
and R. R. Bank of Vicksburg, G. H. Gor-
don, West Feliciana R. R. and Banking
Co., L. K. Marshall, Commercial Bank of
Natchez, Thos. Freeland, Commercial Bank
of Rodney, A. H. Paxton, Bank of Vicks-
burg.

There being a tie, the motion was lost.
S. P. Webster proposed to strike out all
the above resolution, after the word "re-
solved," and proposed the following as a
substitute:
Whereas, in the opinion of this Con-
vention, a resumption of specie payments by
the Banks of Mississippi on the first day
of January next, would be prejudicial to the
interest of the community, for the follow-
ing, among other reasons:

1. Because the month of January is the
middle of the business season, and the pe-
riod of the year when both planters and
merchants stand in most need of all the
bank facilities which can be afforded them.
2. Because it is that period of the year at
which the largest amount of engagements
have usually been made to fall due, and
causes the months of January and Febru-
ary, in ordinary times, to be seasons of pecu-
liar pressure in the money market.
3. Because the engagements maturing in
January and February have, to a consid-
erable extent, been passed to foreign cre-
ditors, and would immediately be demand-
ed in specie or Eastern exchange.
4. Because of the present high rate of
exchange against this State, in which con-
dition a resumption of specie payments is
unprecedented in any State or nation. The
recent resumption in New York not being
made until exchanges had been for a pe-
riod of two months in their favor, and in
Philadelphia not until five months after that
condition of things existed and at a time
when the importation of specie by the
Banks of those places was a business of
profit.
5. Because a resumption in January
would cause the whole Bank note circula-
tion of the State to come in upon the Banks,
and leave the State without a circulating
medium at all, to the great detriment of
trade, and to the utter ruin of all who have
money to pay at our spring crops, or pro-
vision to purchase for the coming season.
6. Because it would be a burden of from
2 to 5 per cent. of their whole circulation,
upon the resuming Banks, without a cor-
responding benefit to any class of persons,
other than to the Northern holders of our
circulation, who have purchased it on specu-
lation at from 15 to 40 per cent discount.
7. Because we regard the question of
resumption as purely a domestic one, to be
regulated alone by the true interest of the
people of Mississippi, and we believe that a
resumption in January would materially in-
jure the planting interest and prostrate the
commerce of our State, and prove destruc-
tive to that large class of individuals whose
debts cannot be postponed beyond the ensu-
ing spring.

And lastly,
Because we believe that public opinion
in this State, not only does not call for a
resumption at that time, but is decidedly
in opposition to it. Therefore
Resolved, That the Mississippi Banks in
this convention assembled, will resume the
payment of specie for all demands against
them on the first Monday of July, 1839.
Resolved, That the said Banks will from
and after the 10th day of December, inst.
check upon the East or upon New Orleans
at a premium not exceeding 5 per cent. to
the extent of their exchange operations.
A division of the motion being called for,
the question occurred on striking out, when
the vote was as follows:
YEAS.—J. C. Bole, S. P. Webster, John
A. Quitman, W. Hardman, H. G. Run-
nels and R. M. Williamson—5.

From the Vicksburg Sentinel.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE BANK CONVEN-
TION.

At a meeting of delegates from the Banks
of Mississippi and Tennessee, convened at
the Commercial and Rail Road Bank of
Vicksburg, the following Banks were repre-
sented, viz:

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Mem-
phis, Planters' Bank, Natchez, Agricul-
tural Bank, Commercial and Rail Road Bank
of Vicksburg, West Feliciana R. R. and
Banking Company, Commercial Bank of
Manchester, Commercial Bank of Rodney,
Bank of Lexington, Vicksburg Water
Works and Banking Company, Mississippi
Rail Road Company, Citizens' Bank of
Madison County, Mississippi Union Bank,
Real Estate Banking Company of Hinds
County, Bank of Vicksburg, Commercial
Bank of Natchez.

On motion, H. G. Rannels, was called to
the Chair, and J. J. Chewning was ap-
pointed Secretary.

On motion, *Resolved*, That Messrs. J.
Wood and George G. Skipwith, of Nash-
ville, be invited to take a seat in this Con-
vention.

The following resolution was offered by
Stephen Duncan:

Resolved, That the first Monday in
January next be the period fixed on for a
resumption of Specie payments by the
Banks represented in this Convention, pro-
vided the delegates from the Union Bank
of Mississippi will give assurance that the
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NAVS.—E. W. Lucas, of Farmers' and
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4. Because of the present high rate of
exchange against this State, in which con-
dition a resumption of specie payments is
unprecedented in any State or nation. The
recent resumption in New York not being
made until exchanges had been for a pe-
riod of two months in their favor, and in
Philadelphia not until five months after that
condition of things existed and at a time
when the importation of specie by the
Banks of those places was a business of
profit.

5. Because a resumption in January
would cause the whole Bank note circula-
tion of the State to come in upon the Banks,
and leave the State without a circulating
medium at all, to the great detriment of
trade, and to the utter ruin of all who have
money to pay at our spring crops, or pro-
vision to purchase for the coming season.
6. Because it would be a burden of from
2 to 5 per cent. of their whole circulation,
upon the resuming Banks, without a cor-
responding benefit to any class of persons,
other than to the Northern holders of our
circulation, who have purchased it on specu-
lation at from 15 to 40 per cent discount.
7. Because we regard the question of
resumption as purely a domestic one, to be
regulated alone by the true interest of the
people of Mississippi, and we believe that a
resumption in January would materially in-
jure the planting interest and prostrate the
commerce of our State, and prove destruc-
tive to that large class of individuals whose
debts cannot be postponed beyond the ensu-
ing spring.

And lastly,
Because we believe that public opinion
in this State, not only does not call for a
resumption at that time, but is decidedly
in opposition to it. Therefore
Resolved, That the Mississippi Banks in
this convention assembled, will resume the
payment of specie for all demands against
them on the first Monday of July, 1839.
Resolved, That the said Banks will from
and after the 10th day of December, inst.
check upon the East or upon New Orleans
at a premium not exceeding 5 per cent. to
the extent of their exchange operations.

A division of the motion being called for,
the question occurred on striking out, when
the vote was as follows:
YEAS.—J. C. Bole, S. P. Webster, John
A. Quitman, W. Hardman, H. G. Run-
nels and R. M. Williamson—5.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That
for the payment of the expenses author-
ized by this act, other than those herein
before provided for, a sufficient sum of
money be, and the same is hereby ap-
propriated, to be paid out of any money in
the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted,
That the first Monday in January next
be the period fixed on for a
resumption of Specie payments by the
Banks represented in this Convention, pro-
vided the delegates from the Union Bank
of Mississippi will give assurance that the
post notes of that Bank will be redeemed
with specie or its equivalent, when pre-
sented at her counter.

On motion to strike out all after the word
"provided," the yeas and nays being called
the votes stood thus:
AYES.—E. Montgomery, of Planters'
Bank, M. B. Hamer, Commercial Bank of
Manchester, J. C. Bole, Lexington Bank,
S. P. Webster, Vicksburg W. & W. Bank-
ing Co., J. A. Quitman, Miss. R. R. Co.,
W. Hardman, Citizens' Bank of Madison
Co., H. G. Rannels and R. M. William-
son, Mississippi Union Bank.